



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1859.

It is stated that the Austrians, in attempting to cross the Po at Franchetto, were repulsed with considerable loss—and also that at a point not mentioned they were compelled by the inundations caused by heavy rains, to retrace their steps. The telegraphic accounts that we have received of these events are meagre and confused, but nevertheless show that the Austrians had failed to achieve the prestige which attends the successful opening of a campaign.

The St. Joseph correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat notices the arrival at St. Joseph of one hundred Pike's Peakers, who give deplorable accounts of the mining prospects and suffering on the Plains. It is estimated that 20,000 are now on their way, all or most of whom being destitute of money and the necessities of life, are perfectly reckless. Desperate threats are made of burning Omaha, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, and other towns, in consequence of the deception used to induce emigration. Two thousand men are reported fifty miles west of Omaha, in a starving condition. Some of the residents at Plattsmouth have closed up their business and fled, fearing violence at the hands of the enraged emigrants.

The Diario de la Marina, of Cuba, of the 10th instant, says:—"We have a few further items about the famous expedition of the 'Conventionists' and the 'Brotherhood of the Ave Maria.' It seems that only 18 of the 35 men remain at Port au Prince, the others having sailed off individually for New York as they could get a chance on board of American vessels. It is also added that the remaining 18 would return in the brig African which brought them. The stay of the steamer Blasco de Garay in port had frightened them out of their wits, and the Haytian police watched them so closely that their grave position led them continually to abjure their ill-starred expedition."

A discovery is said to have been recently made in China, which, if true, must soon do away with the expense of coppering ship's bottoms. The object of this, as every one knows, is to protect the ship against the attack of worms, which prevail to greater or less extent in all seas, and it is now said that no worm will trouble wood which has received a coating of Gambia. It is estimated that \$50 would cost the bottom of a large ship, and it is said to have been tried in China upon a small scale and found to succeed admirably.

There is a steam canal-boat on her way to New York, from Buffalo, the first regularly put upon the line in a business way. She left Buffalo a few days ago with 150 tons of freight, consisting chiefly of flour. She is one of the largest boats on the canal, built somewhat like a "lake-boat," with heavy bows and propelled by a screw wheel at the stern, and stands very high, but does not appear to draw an unusual amount of water. Her smoke-pipe is fixed with a hinge, so that it may be lowered passing under bridges. She travels at a fair rate of speed.

The Washington States advises Mr. Buchanan to convene Congress on the third Monday in September—the substantial reason for an extra session being furnished by our peculiar relations with Mexico. The States added that as far as "concerns detriment to good neighborhood, peace and commerce, 'the gem of the Antilles' is more a stalking horse to us at present, while Mexico is a loud, outspoken, palpable reality."

The young Duke of Chartres, second son of the late Duke of Orleans, whose year of military tuition at the school of Turin will end in June, has demanded and will receive an appointment in the Sardinian army. He is represented to have said that, not being allowed to serve in the French army, he should be proud to fight by its side in the ranks of the Piedmontese.

It is to be hoped that the telegraph operators at the North, will study the maps of Sardinia, and the seat of war in Italy, so as to furnish correctly the names of the rivers, towns, &c., mentioned in the foreign news. So far, there has been a jumble of names, which makes confusion.

The Right Rev. Michael Portier, D. D., Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Mobile, comprising the States of Alabama and Florida, died at Mobile on Saturday last. He was consecrated November 5, 1826, and was the oldest Catholic Bishop in the United States.

The heaviest reward ever offered for the detection of crime in this country is that announced by the Insurance Companies of Boston for the arrest and conviction of the incendiary who set fire to the mechanical bakery in that city some time since. They have offered \$10,000 for detecting the miscreant.

One of the subjects to be brought before the Pennsylvania Episcopal Convention, which meets on Thursday next, will be a division of the diocese, and the organization of a new diocese in the western part of the State.

Seven hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars in specie, and several Mexican families, arrived at New Orleans on the 8th inst., in the steamship Arizona, Captain Dennison, from Brazos Santiago.

Henry K. Brown, of Washington city; James R. Lambdin, of Philadelphia; and John F. Kensett, of New York, were yesterday appointed by the President, members of the Art Commission, established by the late Congress.

Hon. John Randolph Tucker, the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of Attorney General of Virginia, has passed through Lynchburg, en route for the Southwest, where he intends making speeches.

#### Mr. Letcher's Address.

We make the following extracts from a Review of Mr. Letcher's recent Address, in the Fredericksburg Herald:—

Mr. Letcher appears before the public in an address to the Voters of Virginia, of six columns length.

In this address Mr. L. proceeds to discuss the questions and present views upon Internal Improvements; the Divorce of the State from the Banks; the Pension Bill; Distribution and the Tariff; and the Slavery Question, in various aspects.

Mr. Letcher maintains that he has a good Internal Improvement record, and refers to the course of policy he pursued whilst editor of the Valley Star, a newspaper printed in Lexington, together with his action as a member of the Reform Convention, which he says—

"I feel persuaded, will satisfy all reasonable men that the Internal Improvement policy of the State has no more devoted friend than myself."

Mr. Letcher next addresses himself to the subject of a Divorce of the State from the Banks. He refers to the systems in operation, and says:—

"My policy is 'hands off,' separate the State from the banks, and leave the two varieties to demonstrate their relative advantages before the people, who are interested only in securing the safest and best system."

Mr. L. next discusses the suspension feature, and argues, we think very positively to the conclusion that the Banks should be wound up whenever they are forced to suspend specie payment, and in the order that the State may be enabled to do this without direct injury, favors the sale of her stock; for he says:—

"Principle and policy alike require that the State should be separated from her banking institutions. So long as the union exists, the State cannot legislate independently."

It is scarcely necessary to argue this question of winding up our Banking institutions during a monetary crisis. Who, pray, are the Stockholders in our Banks? Our own citizens—and to great extent, widows and orphans, whose money has been invested—And, who, pray, are to be injured by winding up our financial institutions? Our own merchants, our own mechanics, our own farmers! Each and every one who has been the recipient of Bank accommodation. Instead, therefore, of wisely alleviating the misfortunes of the times, Mr. Letcher would crush out all hope, all means of relief, by declaring the charters of our banks forfeited, and sending them into Bankruptcy during a monetary crisis! Here is the wisdom of the Statesman!

Mr. Letcher has been handling gold in Washington—he has been paid off his \$3,000 a year in gold, and as he gets gold without effort, he infers that gold must be plenty! He maintains in his address that "there is enough in Virginia to pay three millions of taxes." To prove the wisdom of his policy Mr. Letcher cites some half a dozen States who pay in specie, but in not one of them do the taxes amount to over half a million of dollars, whilst in Virginia three millions will be necessary.

This is no youthful opinion of John Letcher. It is the last card of that gentleman, bearing date May 12, 1859. We cannot pursue this subject further, but we invoke every man who is in favor of paying his taxes in gold and silver to come forth and cast his vote for Letcher. Let those who are content with the system now in practice vote for the man who thinks our exactions onerous enough without a feather being added to their weight.

The Pension Law is next discussed by Mr. Letcher. He says:—

"For my vote against this measure, I have been arraigned by my competitor and his allies and organs. I have no apology to make for the vote. I gave it after due consideration, believing the vote right when given, and I believe it right now."

Distribution and the Tariff are next passed in the review of Mr. Letcher. These favorite questions of our's are opposed, of course. We should like to elaborate in their consideration, but our space precludes; yet we cannot but exclaim, oh! the depth of the wisdom of John Letcher, at least upon one subject, viz., the expenditures of Government.

He says upon this head:—

"I would like to present some views on Government expenditures, but this I find I cannot do without making this address unreasonably long."

Yes, they are indefensible, and you very wisely conclude not to stir them up, but leave that subject with the declaration that you "voted against almost all the expenditures complained of." "Almost all!" A saving clause!

The Slavery Question is next discussed, in which he admits that in 1847, he "entertained the opinion that 'slavery was a social and political evil,' and that he did not change it until the fall of 1849." Various public men are cited as having entertained the same opinion, but those gentlemen are not candidates before the people of Virginia for the office highest in their gift.

The Ruffner Pamphlet is examined, and for the first time, Mr. Letcher has put his finger on the passages which he objected to it.

Referring to Dr. Ruffner and the Pamphlet, Mr. Letcher says:—

"The terms in which he had spoken of slavery as a 'black rot,' &c., and the proposition to educate the negroes, were so edifyingly objectionable to me, as I know from conversation at the time, they were to others of the signers of the letter, and to hence the signatures of my part, and I believe on the part of others, to endorse the pamphlet by contributing to the cost of the publication. I did not then believe, nor do I now believe that Dr. Ruffner had practised a fraud in the preparation of the pamphlet."

Letter from Ex-Senator Foote.

Mr. Foote declines to present himself as a candidate for Congress, and says:—

"I have no ambition to participate prominently in such struggles as are likely to occur in Congress during the next two years. Besides, I belong to no party organization now existing in Mississippi, never having been a Whig, (whatever there has been of late stated in several quarters to the contrary,) having long since abandoned the American organization and recommended its disbandment, having no connection whatever with that wretched, confused, and fragmentary faction, ostensibly acting under the lead of John Sillidell and company, and yielding a disgraceful support to that unrighteous, corrupt, Anti-Democratic, Anti-States Rights Administration now in power, of which James Buchanan, the 'blackest and meanest of federalists,' is the chief, which has utterly broken down the strength of the Democratic Party; revived and strengthened sectionalism in both quarters of the Union, and almost extinguished the hopes of enlightened patriots every where as to the perpetuity of our free institutions. Being in principle, as I have ever been heretofore, a Democrat of the Jackson and Polk stamp; a Union man, as I hope I proved myself in 1850 and 1851; having no ambition for civic station, any grade or character, I prefer remaining an independent voter, prepared to yield a hearty support to any body of patriotic men, wherever existing, and under whatever name acting, who are engaged in the struggle to drive unscrupulous and corrupt men from power, restore the reign of purity and sound principles, and revive the ancient glories of the Republic."

#### The Three War Chiefs of Europe.

The following brief sketch of the three sovereigns of Europe, and chiefs in the present European war, we copy, with the exception of some slight alterations, from the Philadelphia Press:

FRANCIS JOSEPH, EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

Francis Joseph Charles, Emperor of Austria, was born August 18th, 1830. His uncle, Ferdinand I., abdicated on December 2, 1849, and this young gentleman assumed the throne, as next heir. The young Emperor commenced his reign by issuing a proclamation to his subjects, full of promises. Under his rule, Austria was to have freedom and a constitutional government—the monarchy was to be reformed—the people were to have equality of government, on the basis of true liberty, and on the basis of their equal participation in the representation and legislation. Scarcely was his signature dry on this document, when he closed the national representative assembly met at Kremsier; cancelled the ancient constitution of Hungary, substituting a new charter which, under a dead letter, was withdrawn in eighteen months; called to aid the late Emperor, and endeavored to crush all vitality of Freedom in Hungary, and under Kadeletzky, suppressed all attempts at liberty in Lombardy and Venice. He made his ministers accountable, not to the law, but personally to himself. Some few concessions he appeared to make to the masses, but in Austria his will is supreme, and in Austria he has substituted his own personal command for the whole series of restrictions of the law. He has maintained an immense army, even in times of the greatest peace, at a cost so vast that the national resources have been greatly injured. Long after looting, each at ruinous rates, have kept Austria in difficulties, and under a great weight of taxation. His latest financial measure, since the war with Sardinia commenced, was to suspend the payment of specie by the Bank of Austria, and to create fictitious money by the issue of assignats. In 1854, he took part with France and England against Russia. Ever since his accession to the throne, he has treated his Italian subjects with great tyranny. In their discontent, they looked for aid to free Sardinia, and the ally which has once made France a combatant on Italian soil, and will probably drive the Austrians out of Italy, has to be decided now by force of arms. Francis Joseph is said to be well informed, bold, scheming, and unscrupulous. In April, 1854, he was married to a Bavarian Princess. In the private relations of life, his conduct is said always to have been highly moral and exemplary.

VICTOR EMANUEL, KING OF SARDINIA.

Victor Emmanuel II was born March 14, 1830. His mother was Austria's Princess, and his father was the late King, Charles Albert. Brought up under clerical instruction, Victor Emmanuel, then bearing the title of Duke of Savoy, went largely into society, bore a commission in the army, and was well known as a keen lover of field sports. In 1842, he married the Archduchess Adelaide, of Austria, since dead. When the French Revolution of 1848 caused political commotion in Italy, the Pope actually taking the lead as a political regenerator, King Charles Albert raised the banner of Piedmont, and a few days after the Austrians entered the city of Milan, proclaimed Victor Emmanuel king of Sardinia, and through the campaign which followed, Victor Emmanuel, spiritedly fought by his father's side, and greatly distinguished himself, on March 24, 1849, in the battle of Novara, when the Sardinian army was defeated. That very evening Charles Albert abdicated, and Victor Emmanuel became King of Sardinia—which kingdom really includes not only the island of Sardinia, but also Piedmont, Savoy, the Lombardy, and Genoa, all in Italy. Charles Albert retired to Portugal, where he died soon after.

Little was expected from Victor Emmanuel. His subjects rarely trusted him, and, for a time, he had to encounter many internal difficulties. Austria offered him the Duchy of Parma, if he would repudiate the Constitution, to which he had sworn, with his father, in February, 1849, but he refused the bribe. Genoa proclaimed a Provisional Government against him, but he speedily put down the *Enferme*. After the fall of the Sardinian Government, Parliament tardily ratified the peace with Austria, public opinion seemed to rely on the wisdom, patriotism, and boldness of the King. He broke with Rome, asserting the national independence of his Kingdom in temporal matters, and may be said to have become independent of the Papal See, in spiritual matters also. In January, 1855, he formed that alliance with France and England, against Russia, which led to his sending a Sardinian army to the Crimea. At the close of the war he visited France in both countries.

In a conference at Paris, to adjust the terms of Peace after the Crimean War, Austria strongly objected to Sardinia being represented there by a Minister. This was overruled, on the ground that having fought, Sardinia had earned a right to have a voice on the terms of peace. Victor Emmanuel, a bold and dashing soldier, commands in person during the present campaign.

Biographical particulars relating to Napoleon III are so well known by newspaper readers, that it seems nearly superfluous to give them here. Louis Napoleon, born at the Tuileries in Paris, April 20th, 1808, was the second son of Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, and Hortense Beauharnais, only daughter of the Empress Josephine. After the fall of Napoleon I, the Bonaparte family had to live out of France. Louis Napoleon, with his elder brother and mother lived in Switzerland when the Revolution of July 1848 broke out, and he was then a young man. He was in the following year in France. In the following year, Louis Napoleon and his brother were in Italy, where both took part in an insurrection at Rome. The brother died the same year. From 1832 to 1835, Louis Napoleon, who by the death of his cousin, the King of Rome, had become head of the Napoleon family, devoted himself to study and produced several works, political and military. His "Manuel sur l'Artillerie" has been highly spoken of by military men, and we believe that it is now used as a text-book at West Point.

In 1836, took place Louis Napoleon's unsuccessful attempt to lead a revolution at Strasbourg. He was sent out of the country, and was recalled from the United States by the alarming state of his mother's health. In 1838, being driven out of Switzerland, on the demand of Louis Philippe, he went to reside in London. In 1839 he published *Des Idees Napoléoniennes*, a fine translation of which has just been issued by the Appleton's, at New York. In 1840 he made an unsuccessful descent upon Belgium, which consequence led to his being a prisoner, who he escaped to Ham. In 1846 he escaped to England, where he remained until the Revolution of 1848 recalled him to France, and soon placed him in the Presidential chair there. On December 2nd, 1851, in consequence of a knowledge that his opponents meditated a heavy blow at his authority, he executed the *coup d'etat*, which overthrew the National Assembly, and caused his election, first as President for ten years, and next as Emperor, with succession in his family. He was proclaimed Emperor on December 2, 1852, and immediately after married Eugenie, Countess de Teba. His recognition as Emperor was immediate on the part of the United States and England, and rather tardy by the German States. In 1853 he entered into an alliance with Austria, and in 1854 he declared war against Russia, which resulted in 1855 in the Crimean war and the defeat of Russia. Allied with Sardinia, he now makes war against Austria, according to his own maxim, *raison, as the Champion of Italian Independence*.

#### The Revolution in Tuscany.

A correspondent of the New York Express, writing from Florence, on the 27th ultimo, gives some interesting incidents of the late bloodless revolution there, which led to the flight of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. We make a few extracts:

"Early this morning our Padrona rushed into our rooms, exclaiming: 'The people have declared independence, and are marching to the Pitti Palace, to force the Grand Duke to abdicate, and they have hoisted the Republic flag, crying 'Viva la Libertà, Viva l'Italia.' True enough this news, as our ears informed us before our eyes confirmed it. The people, in number several thousands, assembled in the Piazza Maria Antonia, (so named after the Grand Duchess), with music and tri-colored flags, from whence they marched in the most orderly manner to the Palazzo Vecchio, the government palace, on which at noon, precisely, was raised a large and magnificent banner of red, green and white, with the Florentine Arms, emblazoned in the centre. The military, the guard of the day, stood saluted it. The Grand Duke and his family fled at once to the Belvedere Fortezzo, in the Boboli Gardens adjoining the Pitti Palace. He ordered his guard to point the cannons upon the city and fire. He was refused. The Archbishop hastened to his Highness, and on his knees, 'tis said, implored him to abdicate. The old Duke obstinately refused. He was prepared, however, for what was coming, and had made up his mind, it seems, what course to take. He had warned, truly, as some have said, at the Pitti Palace, and cried 'Viva l'Italia,' whereupon the Duke commanded his soldiers to shoot them down. Not a musket was raised in obedience. The Arch-Duke and the Grand Duchess were most anxious for his yielding to the demands of the people; but they had to pack up and be off this evening, by the wall of the garden, stealing away, it is said, the old Duke scurried he will return. 'Tis said the old Duke scurried he will return. The excitement throughout the day has been of the most joyous kind outside of the palace walls. The streets, thronged with men, women and children, in holiday attire, every creature decorated with tri-colored rosettes, and leaves of the Bay (emblematic of Hope) in their hats and hands, were nearly impassable by voitures, yet the best people here, Italians, English, Americans, &c., were seen driving around, the horses and servants decorated with ribbons and flowers of the republican colors, and the occupants, even of the hired coupages, dressed in bonnets composed of these colors—with parasols adorned with them, and carrying bouquets of white and red carnations, and lilies of the valley. Every shop girl wore a cluster of red and white flowers, and a rosette in her bosom. Every man's cap had a plume of mingled red and green, or a rosette on the side. Nearly every house had a flag waving from some window—many doors were draped with red and green curtains. The windows of the modistes were filled only with bouquets of these hues, and ribbons, woven of these colors, and the streets, even of the hired coupages, were to be pure to make up into badges and banners. Everything told of several weeks seclusion preparation for this day. No tongue was still—'Viva l'Italia,' was heard every instant—and men were rushing into each other's arms, kissing and embracing, on all sides. The old women would cross themselves as if in prayer, on meeting acquaintances. Everybody shook hands with everybody, when no kissing was going on. In short the atmosphere seemed of exulting gas and people acted as I have seen patients under the influence of chloroform, when it would not stop."

Never was a complete revolution so peacefully terminated. Not a drop of blood—no insult—no robbery. No city election in any of our cities could have gone off better."

A Glance at the Past.

Battles in Europe.—As a matter of interest at present, we give the following result of desperate battles fought in Europe since 1812:

On the heights, four miles from Salamanca, in Spain, the English and Spaniards, under Wellington, totally defeated the French, under Marmont, on the 22nd July, 1812.—The allies lost 5,200 men and the French 16,000.

At the battle of Suolinski, in Russia, in 1812, the French loss was 17,000, and that of the Russians 18,000.

At Borodino, on the 7th Sept., 1812, was fought a desperate battle between the Russians and French. The French lost, in killed, wounded and prisoners, 50,000, and the Russians about the same number. The survivors of the French army from the Russian campaign were not more than 35,000—out of an army of 500,000 men.

At Lutzen, in Russian Saxony, on the 2nd May 1813, the allied Russian and Prussian forces were defeated by the French under Napoleon, the French losing 18,000 and the allies 15,000 men.

At Bautzen, in Saxony, on the 21st and 22nd May, 1813, a battle took place between the allies and the French, in which the French loss was put down at 25,000 and that of the allies 15,000.

At Dresden, in Saxony, on the 26th and 27th August, 1813, the allies were defeated by the French. The loss of the allies was about 25,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and that of the French army about 12,000.

At Leipzig, in Saxony, in October, 1813, a desperate battle was fought, which lasted three days, and in which the French were totally defeated by the allies. Napoleon lost two marshals, twenty generals, and 60,000 men.—The allies lost 1,700 officers, and about 40,000 men.

At Vittoria, in Spain, on the 21st June, 1813, the English and French fought a battle, in which the French lost 7,000 men, and the English 5,180 men.

At Toulouse, in France, Wellington defeated the French, under Soult, on the 10th of April, 1814. The French loss was 4,700; allied army's loss 4,280.

At Genoa, in France, a battle occurred between the Prussians and French on the 15th June, 1815, two days before the battle of Waterloo, in which the Prussians lost 15,000 men, and the French 6,800.

In the indecisive battle at Quatre Bras, in Belgium, on the 16th June, the day before that of Waterloo, the allies lost 5,200 men, and the French 114.

At Waterloo, the total loss of the allies was 16,630. Napoleon's loss was about 40,000.

Neither the Austrians nor the Prussians can derive much encouragement from history to engage in a war with France. The French troops have only been matched in these wars by the English and Spaniards, and the Russians—scarcely by the last named.

Beef Down.

There is, at least, one article of food that has not been "raised," in consequence of the Austrians crossing the Ticino, we mean beef. See the cattle market report of yesterday. Prices are down 40 cents per pound. The butchers and drovers are not half as smart as the grocers and the bakers. It is quite clear the news that the Austrians are on the march has not got as far as the Bull's Head, yet.—N. Y. Exp.

Judge Kekela, chief justice of Utah Territory, left Atchison, K. T., on the 3d inst., in company with J. R. Bradford, sutler of the 5th regiment of infantry, en route for Utah.

#### Movements in the South.

The "Southern Convention," now at Vicksburg, seems to have been mainly engrossed with discussions upon the chimerical and ruinous project, the special bantling of a Mr. Spratt, of South Carolina, which occupied so much of the time, to so little valuable purpose, as among themselves and trying to startle the country at Vicksburg, the revival of the African slave trade is the grand panacea for Southern wrongs and ills—the one thing wanting to elevate the South to the loftiest pinnacle of human power and influence.—The Vicksburg Whig, of Wednesday, says of the Convention:—

"It is as clearly a gathering of disunionists, nullifiers, slave trade-law-breakers, as if it had met for that purpose. The speech of Mr. Spratt, of South Carolina, abounded in bold declarations of defiance to the laws of the land, which were applauded by Southern men who would have indignantly denounced such sentiments had they been uttered by a Northern Abolitionist, in relation to the law for the rendition of fugitives from labor."

The whole tenor of the debate yesterday was revolutionary, without the mainline to proclaim it. To-day, Gov. Foote intends speaking, and that he will make "the fur fly" none who know him will doubt. During the running debate yesterday an attempt was made to choke him off, but the perpetrators evidently didn't know their man. He lashed them more severely than ever."

With one or two exceptions, we discover the name of no man of much distinction or influence at the South among the delegates to the Convention, most of whom hail from Mississippi. Out of that State, the delegates number as follows: South Carolina, 11; Louisiana, 2; Tennessee, 4; Georgia, 2; Alabama, 2; (Messrs. McLemore and Livingston); Florida, 1; Texas, 1; Arkansas, 1.—Twenty-seven, a powerful Convention, truly.

While reports of disorganizing and fruitless proceedings reach us from Vicksburg, we have from other quarters signs of a healthy and potent public opinion upon the subject of the slave trade, of the most significant and encouraging character.

The latest mail from Texas brings intelligence of the re-nomination, for Congress, by a regular Democratic District Convention, of Hon. James H. Reagan, one of the most thorough conservatives and upright and influential men in the last Congress. The significance of this result is found in the fact that certain persons in his District were especially displeased with his patriotic and conservative course. Mr. Reagan held no office in Congress, and determined to oust him from his seat. Mr. Reagan held no office in Congress, and determined to oust him from his seat. Mr. Reagan held no office in Congress, and determined to oust him from his seat.

"1st. That an effort is to be made to interpolate on our platform of principles, declarations in favor of filibustering and the reopening of the African slave trade."

"2d. That the persons who advocate these measures are disunionists, and are to be classed with the nullifiers."

"3d. That the agitation of the South in regard to the subject of slavery is groundless, and produced by restless spirits who desire the dissolution of the Union, etc., etc."

These, it will be admitted, are bold positions, and in maintaining them he used the strongest language, as the following will show:—

"I will resist sectionalism, and revolution, and fraud, and force, and wrong, alike faithfully, whether they come from the North or from the South."

The truth of his propositions were stoutly denied by his opponents; and the Marshall Republican says of them:—

"Now, we do not believe that fifty Democrats in the whole congressional District can be found who would favor the interpolation upon our platform of these views."

Well here was the issue fairly and frankly met, yet behold the result! Mr. Reagan, it is stated, received the nomination—which is equivalent in that district to an election—from the convention, obtaining out of three out of the one hundred and ninety-four votes cast.—Mobile Register.

The Condition of Mexico.

Our correspondence from Mexico gives a full and graphic report of the state of affairs in that unhappy republic. It may be summed up in a few words. President Juarez was at Vera Cruz endeavoring to combine a general movement against the centre, by the several leaders at different points on the circumference of the republic, who recognize the constitutional rule. General Alvarez was at his estate, Proviencia, near Acapulco, waiting for arms, when it is said he will take the field. Degollado had retreated from the capital to Morelia, and is to be succeeded as Commander-in-Chief by General Aramburi, who is supposed to possess great military gifts. Vidaurri has sent out from Monterrey under Colonels Zuzana and Garcia, all the forces he can raise, and now busies himself suppressing conspiracies at home, decreasing new tariffs to raise revenue, and exercising generally all the powers of an independent government.—Garza, who left Vera Cruz with one thousand men, some time since, to help take Mexico has returned to Tampico with his officers, every one of his men having deserting on the way. General Alvarez has an policy in view to adopt the Federalist policy in his military movements, and to give battle to the soldiers of the church when they can help it.

On the other side Miramon is in the city of Mexico, making desperate efforts to raise money, and preparing to send forces to attack his opponents in Morelia. He is supposed to favor the idea of taking possession of the church property, and his popularity with the clergy is said to wane on that account.—Marquez, the butcher of Tacubaya, is spoken of as his successor. Gen. Roldes, commanding the district of Mexico, has entered Jalapa, where he awaits attack by Anapudia and Traconis. All the accounts are very severe on the French and British Ministers, who still take an active interest in the plans of Miramon. They are said to have guaranteed recently several loans taken up on the public buildings of the capital. Both parties pursue the atrocious practice of shooting the officers among their prisoners—Miramon's partisans exhibiting rather more ferocity than their opponents.

The foreign naval forces had been mostly withdrawn from Sacrificos on account of the advent of the yellow fever season; one vessel only of each nation remaining there.

In order to stimulate the popular feeling against the United States, Miramon had caused to be published in Mexico the correspondence of Mr. Forsyth with the government of President Juarez, proposing a sale of territory. The new boundary suggested was to start from the Rio Grande and run along the thirty-third degree of latitude westward to the eastern branch of the Yaqui, and down that river to its mouth in the Gulf of California. The territory proposed to be ceded to us comprises a small portion of the northern part of Chihuahua, about two-thirds of Sonora, including the port of Guaymas, and all of Lower California. Mr. Forsyth did not get to the point of naming a price for this territory, as his negotiations were stopped at their outset by the Mexican Minister of State refusing to receive him.

Even if the constitutionalists triumph there is no reason to believe that they can reorganize government and society. Discord has become the normal state of the country, and we see there no element of strength sufficient to subdue the hydra.—N. Y. Herald.

#### Death of Baron Humboldt.

The Canada brings us news of the death of the venerable Baron Von Humboldt, the great German naturalist and philosopher. The Baron was born in Berlin, September 14th, 1769, and died at Bonn, on the 6th inst., at the age of 89 years. The Philadelphia American, in giving a sketch of his life, says:—

"Humboldt was of an ancient, noble family, his father having been a high officer, and a favorite in the military service of Prussia, under Frederick the Great. His elder brother, William, born in 1767, attained great literary and political eminence in Germany, and, indeed, in all Europe, being at one time minister to England, and subsequently taking a strong stand as minister of State for a constitutional government in Prussia. This was in 1818 and 19, at one of those periods which have opened with promise for liberal institutions in Germany, to close, so far, in reaction and misfortune. He attacked the despotic Carlsbad decrees of the German Diet of 1819, with extreme sharpness and severity, alarming Austria and the despotic party of all Germany, and for this course, in which he was supported by his brother Alexander, he was forced to retire from the ministry at the close of 1819. William died in 1835, having devoted his latter years to history and literature."

During the twenty-five years since his elder brother's death, Alexander has received all the honors and testimonials of confidence from the people and government of Prussia, which were before that time divided between them. He has held the post of Privy Councillor of Prussia since 1829, and has continued to receive every testimonial of political and personal respect which the ruling family could confer. Though never taking the active part which his brother took on the liberal side, he has always testified his attachment to constitutional government. From the date of his first visit to the United States, in 1804, on his return to Europe, to South America, he has continued to express his high regard for our institutions, as well as our people, and in 1848, he was confidently looked to for support of the new order which the weakness of the republicans of Europe then failed to establish."

Humboldt spent two or three months in this city and Washington, in the early part of 1804, a visit devoted, as he himself says, to the study of our political institutions. It is not an unwarrantable conclusion that the strong stand taken by both the brothers for constitutional government, a few years later, in Germany, was the result of their investigations. But Alexander Humboldt was never willing to exercise decisive political power, considering, probably, that he was represented by his brother in that department, and that his favorite field of investigation in physical science was ample work for one mind. The foundation of his great final work, entitled the Kosmos, was laid in an extended course of lectures as early as 1827, and its peculiar character deserves a more extended notice than we have space for here."